

LAYS CHINA'S CRISIS TO LACK OF MONEY

Ex-Consul Denby Declares Foreign Banks Withheld Salt Tax Balance.

AMERICANS WELCOME

Man With \$5,000,000 to Invest Could Have Made Contract on His Own Terms.

The following is the second of a series of articles on Far Eastern affairs written for THE SUN by Charles Denby, ex-United States Consul at Shanghai. Mr. Denby has first-hand knowledge of the Orient and the Oriental view of America, acquired during a residence of twenty-two years in China and Japan. His first article, which appeared in THE SUN on June 11, dealt with the Japanese standpoint in the relations of the United States and the United States. The following article, written after the death of Yuan Shih-kai, gives the latter's impressions of the crisis through which China is now passing.

By CHARLES DENBY.

PEKING, China, June 15.—The cynical remark that China has been going to the dogs for 4,000 years contains at least some germ of truth. The country takes so long on the way may never get there, and China has shown again this summer that she may be trusted to do so. The German consul at Shanghai, who has been in the country for many years, has been told by the most experienced observers that the trouble would come to a head in the near future. Prominent Chinese were leaving the capital in large numbers and taking refuge in the foreign concessions at Tientsin and Shanghai. Money was being deposited in foreign banks, foreigners were moving into the legation quarter at Peking and all things indicated a vivid and violent revolution of the soldiers' uprising of 1912.

Fearing Japanese Outbreak.
At the same time the much feared Japanese aggressions seemed to become more acute. The movement against the Yuan Government in Shanghai took on a violent form. The German consul at Shanghai was fired on by a mob in which Japanese are said to have taken part.

The foreign banks which had loaned large sums to China refused to turn over to Yuan Shih-kai the balance of the salt tax. The provinces of Szechuan, Shaanxi and Canton declared their independence. Prominent Chinese in the south turned against Yuan Shih-kai and wrote him in emphatic terms that he must retire. The German consul at Peking declared that his retirement would be announced before the middle of May and that it would be the signal for a revolt of unpaid troops who would loot the city.

There were ugly rumors that Yuan Shih-kai had become anti-foreign because he feared the foreign banks would pay over to him the salt tax to which he was legally entitled, and that he would encourage his unpaid troops to pay themselves by attacking the foreign banks. At last on May 12 Chinese seemed to be really coming to a crisis. The two Government banks, the Bank of Communications and the Bank of China, were ordered by Presidential mandate to suspend silver payments.

Rumors of Riots.
There was therefore a serious outcry in the press, both native and foreign. Predictions of ruin were freely made and the somewhat threatening rumors of riots were put again into circulation.

As a matter of fact nothing happened. The foreign banks at Shanghai had joined together to help the Chinese Government banks in that city and they disobeyed the President's mandate and continued paying out silver steadily on demand. The Chinese banks had not furnished the silver it is probable that there would have been a violent crisis at Shanghai which would have seriously affected foreign interests. The Chinese Government was seriously affected, but even there no dislocation of trade occurred and the Government bank notes continued to circulate, though at a considerable discount.

Peking Proclamations.
At Peking nothing happened whatever. Official proclamations ordered the people to accept the bank notes at least these orders were obeyed. The life in the Presidential Palace continued as usual. The President's numerous visitors kept up their studies and it was noted that they were preparing their athletic and other sport programmes as if for an uninterrupted course throughout the year.

Thus it seemed that China was again going with due deliberation to the dogs and taking a long time getting there. It is probable that had Yuan lived he might have survived all southern and Japanese intrigue and continued his rule as constitutional President. His greatest difficulty was the army. He left the troops paid. If they were paid they would be faithful to him, and with a loyal army he could have defied the south. There was never a Government in such need of money as the Yuan Shih-kai administration during its last few days.

Had occasion to discuss business openings with several high Chinese officials during May. To my suggestions that certain undertakings be proceeded with there came the prompt reply: "Yes, and how many million dollars can you lend us at once?"

Opportunity for Capital.
An American capitalist with five million dollars to advance immediately to the Government in May last could have asked for any concession he pleased and could have written the contract on his own terms.

There happened to be in Peking at this time a number of American businessmen looking over the China field for investment. Among them were two gentlemen from the Middle West, who contemplated large commercial developments. The agents of the South China party, bent on harpooning Yuan Shih-kai by deprivation of funds, watched these Americans keenly, fearing that they would support the tottering administration by American loans. One of the gentlemen in Peking printed in Chinese and English in unbridled abuse of Americans, who, they declared, were opposing true democracy by helping on the Chinese monarchial party. A fierce exposure of the American intrigue culminated with the byronic frenzy outcries: "China shall not be crucified on a cross of American gold!"

A force stronger, however, than American gold and Chinese political schemings was at work. Yuan Shih-kai was reported to be seriously sick early in June. The rumor factory was kept at work, all sorts of forebodings filled the air, when at 10:30 on the morning of June 6 Yuan Shih-kai complied with the demands for his abdication by dying in his room. Now, thought the prophets of trouble, they were to have their day!

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Send Bag Harriade.
The French Minister ordered our nationals throughout the city to take refuge in the French Legation; the Austrian guard blocked up the street leading to their quarters with sandbag barricades. The American Minister had gone to the seaside some hundreds of miles away and in his absence the Colonel commanding the American Legation guard sent mounted couriers throughout the city advising American households to be prepared to take refuge in the legation quarter.

A Lively Moment.
It was a very interesting moment for me. I had lived in China and in Peking for the greater part of the past thirty years, had seen changes of Emperors and of Governments and had watched China under wars and revolutions. Somehow she had always managed to get through. This, however, was a new crisis. Could the new republic, a perfectly raw organization in the hands of 400,000,000 of people entirely inexperienced in representative government, weather such a storm as the death of the first President at a time when the country was divided against itself when a great revolution was in the air, when the people were full of ambitious intrigues in high places ready to profit by revolt? Was the new Chinese constitution, of which not a Chinese in a hundred had heard, accurate idea, going to be so respected as to secure the Vice-President's unopposed succession?

It is Not Known What Stand, if Any, the United States Took in This Crisis.
A representative of the Chinese Government, however, called on the American Legation to learn how in our republic the oath should be administered to the new executive under the circumstances.

Dr. Tenney, Chinese Secretary, advised him that by our practice the oath should be administered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and this procedure was followed.

The inauguration of the new President was carried out without incident formal or popular. Great simplicity characterized the ceremonies and the somewhat pompous form of the German consul at Peking, Yuan Shih-kai was carefully avoided. The official address of Li Yuan-Lung had been marked by that democracy which we have seen in the Chinese people. This was well for the future of the republic.

It is a common saying that no man is entirely indestructible, the truth of which was proved in the case of Yuan Shih-kai. All through the revolution of 1911 and 1912 this great personality with a skillful but ruthless hand was guiding the country through a storm of revolution and the republican movement along lines which we now see to have converged in his own fortunes.

No Wish to Predict Future.
I have no intention to attempt to anticipate the mature verdict as to Yuan Shih-kai. He was a man of many years to form, but from four years association with him, from 1902 to 1905, during which he was Viceroy of Chihli, and from 1905 to 1911, when he was Viceroy of Szechuan, I formed definite ideas as to the late President's personality, which lapse of time and subsequent events have not shaken. He was a man of great energy and a man of great ambition. He was a man of great energy and a man of great ambition. He was a man of great energy and a man of great ambition.

He returned to China to report the matter to Li Hung Chang and in 1902 was despatched again to Korea as Chinese President, in which capacity he found use for qualities which he retained throughout his life. He was a man of great energy and a man of great ambition. He was a man of great energy and a man of great ambition. He was a man of great energy and a man of great ambition.

Little Loss of Prestige.
China was defeated in this war, but Yuan nevertheless returned to China without much loss of prestige. He had the south. There was never a Government in such need of money as the Yuan Shih-kai administration during its last few days.

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Woman to Whom Mrs. Young Gave Asylum Disappears.
When Mrs. Chester A. Young, 139 West 100th street, met a weeping woman with a baby in Central Park on Friday afternoon, she was not alone. The woman said she was homeless, and Mrs. Young took her home.

Later that night the woman said she was to do an errand. She left the house and did not return. Yesterday morning the baby, a girl eleven days old, was turned over to the police, who sent her to Bellevue Hospital.

LEAVES BABY WITH SAMARITAN

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HOW a battleship was turned into a houseboat for American refugees at Vera Cruz. (1) Capt. Wood on the quarterdeck with the youngest soul on board, a baby, 10 weeks old. (2) Children grouped under one of the big guns.



It requires imagination to picture a battleship transformed into a houseboat, but that was what Uncle Sam did at Vera Cruz last June when all the world expected the guns to begin shooting around the Mexican port. In fact, Uncle Sam not only made the Nebraska a houseboat, but a nursery and playground as well. He took care of 350 or more American children and their parents until conditions had quieted down so they could either return ashore or go home to the States.

CHINESE LEADERS RESIGN UNDER FIRE

Public Opinion in Uninformed Condition Since Death of Yuan Shih-k'ai.

FINANCES IN LOW STATE

President's Position Difficult With Thoroughly Disorganized Government.

PEKING, June 20.—Chinese public opinion has been in a curious uninformed state since the death of Yuan Shih-k'ai. The passing of the would-be Emperor-President was hailed with rejoicing rather than sorrow and efforts to enforce mourning have been somewhat farcical.

Every day it becomes clearer that many of the leaders of the revolution in the south, who declared Yuan Shih-kai's retirement was the chief end which they sought, had personal ambitions and are not giving Li Yuan-hung the support which might reasonably be expected of them.

Many of the provinces have refused to resign the union and new demands are made upon the President almost daily by political leaders in the rebellious provinces.

Li Hung-shan and Chou Tzu-chi, the two members of the Government who have had most to do with finances in China, have both resigned under fire. The former was head of the financial council and director of the Bank of Communications. The latter was formerly Minister of Commerce and Agriculture. Both of these men were close advisers of Yuan Shih-kai and are regarded by foreigners as two of the ablest leaders in China.

Li Hung-shan has been the storm center of criticism for many months and recently the republican press has assailed him bitterly. The board of censors has made an adverse report on his administration, charging misfeasance and malfeasance in office. He is accused of various financial irregularities and is blamed for the shortage of hard money, which made it necessary to suspend specie payment on the notes of the Bank of Communications and the Bank of China.

Tuan Chih-lu, the Premier, is also being attacked by the republican press and charged with an unwillingness to have the President Li Yuan-hung issue a mandate restoring the old Nankin provisional constitution and reconvening the national assembly provided for by that constitution.

Although bitter criticism has not been directed as yet toward President Li Yuan-hung, there are many rumors in the native press concerning his failure to take immediate steps to eliminate all the Yuan Shih-kai crowd from the government and restore the republic to its original constitution of the republic.

The old national assembly which Yuan Shih-kai abolished and which it was suggested should be reassembled contained about 800 members divided into an upper and lower house. This body was extremely unruly and turbulent. Consequently its reconvening at this time is dreaded by many temperate leaders. The republican press is daily publishing lists of members of the old assembly who were prominently identified with the monarchial movement and consequently are regarded as traitors.

The Premier's view is that a legislative body must pass upon constitutional questions. His policy, apparently, is one which contemplates long delay. This is extremely distasteful to the extreme republicans, who insist that an immediate step must be taken to save the republic from further disorder.

CONCERT IN PARK TO-DAY.

Familiar Songs Will Be Sung by Community Chorus.

The New York Community Chorus will give its seventh outdoor concert at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the Mall of Central Park. Harry Barnhart, director of the chorus, will conduct. The program will consist of familiar songs and well known operatic selections.

In case of rain the concert will be held in the auditorium of the City Hall. The chorus will be made up of members of the City Hall High School, Fifty-ninth street and Tenth avenue.

Rehearsals for the song and light festival to be given in the park in September are being held regularly at the high school and an invitation has been extended to every one wishing to take part.

WAR BLAMED FOR ELLIS ISLAND TILT
Commissioner Howe Makes Vigorous Denial of Accusations of Immorality.

A vigorous refutation of the accusations of immorality on Ellis Island, which were made in Congress by Representative William S. Bennett of New York, on Tuesday, June 20, 1916, was made by Commissioner Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, on his return from St. Louis, Mo., yesterday.

During the last two years, according to his statement, only 1,000 or 1,200 immigrants had been allowed to enter the country. He said that the long detention of aliens, some of whom have been here two years, was a result of the war. He said that there are hundreds of people detained, many of whom are innocent and that the government is not in a position to keep them in idleness, with nothing to do but brood and worry and grow sick over their condition.

"Now the real trouble," he said, "is the European war. We could not anticipate the situation. It is not fair to say, as the long detention of aliens, some of whom have been here two years, is a result of the war. He said that there are hundreds of people detained, many of whom are innocent and that the government is not in a position to keep them in idleness, with nothing to do but brood and worry and grow sick over their condition."

WOULD BLOCK HAMMERSTEIN.
Singer With \$2,100 Claim Objects to Bankruptcy Discharge.

Olette Le Fontenay Couderc, a singer, who is a creditor of George Hammerstein, the opera manager, for \$2,100, has filed specifications of objections to his discharge from bankruptcy on the ground that with intent to conceal his financial condition Mr. Hammerstein failed to keep books of accounts and records from which such financial condition might be ascertained.

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1,300 STRIKERS TO RETURN.
Truce Declared With Machinists in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 22.—Thirteen hundred strikers who have been on strike will return to work Monday, the result of a compromise, it was stated to-day.

Parks Leaves Over \$1,000,000.

WEST CHESTER, N. Y., July 22.—The will of the late George W. Parks, who died in New York early this month, disposing of an estate estimated at over \$1,000,000. Mr. Parks had a country estate in Purchase, near White Plains. The will, filed with Surrogate Sawyer in White Plains to-day, leaves the entire estate to his widow, Mrs. Fanny A. Parks, with the exception of two \$50,000 bequests to Della M. Owens of Bridgeport and Claribel B. Perry of Nova Scotia.

JEWISH COMMITTEES ARE NEARER PEACE

Minority, Led by Jacob H. Schiff, and Majority, by Justice Brandeis, Meet.

Peace in Jewish circles was freely predicted yesterday as a result of closed separate meetings held by the committee of the national Jewish organizations and the Jewish congress organization committee.

Each committee endeavored to reconcile its own ideas with those of the other committee; each, it was said afterward, was willing to concede much.

It is considered likely that the questions which have been preventing the representatives of both sides from uniting on a policy in regard to the Jewish congress soon will be settled, and that the date for the congress will be announced.

There were three major points under discussion at both meetings, which were attended by most of their members. The minority, led by Jacob H. Schiff, Louis Marshall and Cyrus Sulzberger, is in many respects more radical than the majority, which has seventy members, including Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, Judge John W. Mack, Leon Sanders and Joseph Barondess.

The minority is expected to change its stand on two of three points under discussion if the majority will concede the other question.

The minority wants it decided that the congress shall be convened only in emergency. The majority wants the congress to be a permanent institution. The minority wants the congress to be limited in its scope. The majority wants the congress to be unlimited in its scope.

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FEARING ARREST, LEAPS IN SEA

Walter Jumps From Patten Line Boat, but Is Quickly Rescued.

As the steamboat Little Silver of the Patten Line neared Sandy Hook on her way from Long Branch yesterday a man leaped overboard. Capt. Charles Hobbs stopped the boat, but a passing motorboat had already rescued the man. He was taken aboard the Little Silver again.

When questioned he said his name was Fred Goel, 39, a waiter. He said that he had gone to Long Branch because he did not wish to be suspected of participation in the poisoning of a man at 432 East Sixth street, where he lived. His story was so incoherent that he was sent by Dr. Beale of the Hudson Street Hospital to Bellevue Hospital for observation.

A. O. H. REELECTS McLAUGHLIN.
Convention Selects San Francisco for Next Meeting.

Boston, July 22.—Joseph McLaughlin of Philadelphia was reelected president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians at the closing session of the fiftieth biennial convention to-day.

The people elected were Patrick P. Cannon, Clinton, Mass., vice-president; Peter J. Doyle, Montreal, Canadian vice-president; Thomas J. Mathews, Providence, R. I., secretary; Michael W. Delaney, Chicago, treasurer. The national directors are: Edward R. Hayes, New Brunswick, N. J.; John E. Hoot, Wilmington, Del.; James Clancy, Islip, N. Y.; Miles McFarland, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philip J. Sullivan, Thompsonville, Conn.

San Francisco was selected as the next convention city.

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ARREST HINTED IN STATE VICTORY IN BANK DEFALCATION WATER POWER CASE

Officers of Coal and Iron National Keep Name of Embellisher Secret.

Battle Island Co.'s Claim of \$1,250,000 Reduced to \$30,000, Land Value.

The officers and directors of the Coal and Iron National Bank declined yesterday to make public the name of the employee whom they accuse of having stolen between \$20,000 and \$100,000 from the institution. The man, who has been discharged, is said to be watched day and night, though he has returned part of the money and promised to make good the balance.

The bank will not lose because the employee was bonded up to \$150,000. What further action is being taken will take in the matter could not be learned yesterday.

It was said the method used by the employee was simple. He had charge of foreign remittances and is said to have "kited" foreign drafts for more than a year.

The appeal which the man made of the money has not been cleared up. He did not spend it on women, and he was not a frequenter of Broadway cabarets. He is believed, however, to have played in the stock market for a time and to have lost.

2 WIDOWS CLAIM SLAIN MAN.
Relics of Joseph De Marco Meet for First Time at Morgue.

Two young women in deep mourning, each declaring herself the widow of Joseph De Marco, who was murdered last Thursday at 34 James street, met yesterday at the Morgue where each had gone to claim the body of the slain man. Neither had known of the other's existence until they met at the Morgue.

The first woman who appeared said that before her marriage she was Maria Anna Landri, that she had been married to De Marco by Father Thomas McElroy on November 28, 1914, and had lived with him at 141 Mulberry street.

The second claimant, who was Francis Sinnett, said that De Marco had married her in 1907 and that they lived at 140 West 114th street and had two children living. As her claim superseded that of the other woman she was permitted to take the body home.

De Marco was proprietor of a restaurant at 163 West Forty-ninth street.

CITY WANTS MORE CHEMISTS.
Civil Service Examination Will Be Held September 1.

Chemists who desire to obtain experience of laboratory work in the central testing laboratory of the city and at the same time receive salaries ranging from \$1,500 to \$2,100 a year, will be offered work by the city following a civil service examination which has just been advertised. It will be held on September 1.

Not only does the central testing laboratory safeguard the city from fraud by chemical analysis of everything purchased by the city, but it examines all the drugs and narcotics found on prisoners by the Police Department and in other ways assists in the prosecution of crime.

ALBANY, July 22.—The defense interposed by Attorney-Generals Woodbury to the claim of the Battle Island Power Company of Fulton against the State for \$1,250,000 for the destruction of alleged water rights on the Oswego River has resulted in a sweeping victory for the State. The company amended its claim by eliminating all demands for water power rights, limiting it to \$30,000 and agreeing not to file any further claim against the State.

The claimant company was an owner of upland on the east bank of the Oswego River where the State, in constructing the Barge Canal, erected the so-called Oswego dam. Preparation to erecting this dam the State appropriated the upland. The Battle Island Power Company thereupon made the claim that it possessed riparian rights in the appropriated parcel, that these riparian rights were of great value and that the State was accordingly bound to pay for them.

At the trial proof submitted by the company was that the land appropriated did not exceed \$5,000. The State witnesses estimated the value at \$250,000. Thus one of the largest water power claims arising in the Oswego River Valley where alleged water power rights have been estimated in claims filed against the State to exceed \$2,000,000 is disposed of for the value of the land.

Attorney-General Woodbury is preparing to move to dismiss several other large Oswego River Valley water power claims. It is expected that within the next year practically all of the big water power claims, which now aggregate \$10,000,000, can be disposed of.

20 YEAR FUGITIVE PARDONED.
Kentuckian Says He's Now a Corporal in U. S. Army.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 22.—A fugitive for twenty years, Milton Franklin, under sentence of life imprisonment and pardoned by Gov. Stanley today a few hours after he had appeared at the Frankfort reformatory and surrendered to Warden Wells.

Franklin was convicted of murder in the Floyd county court twenty years ago. He escaped from the Johnson county Jail, where he was being held, and fled to Kentucky. He was pardoned by Gov. Stanley today a few hours after he had appeared at the Frankfort reformatory and surrendered to Warden Wells.

FINDS HOUSE 1,000 YEARS OLD.
Owl Community Building Has Huge Sacrificial Altar.

SANTA FE, N. M., July 22.—The discovery of a hitherto unknown community house estimated to be a thousand years old at Owl, the prehistoric settlement, thirty miles west of Santa Fe, was announced to-day by Mrs. L. L. Wilson, of Philadelphia, in charge of an archeological expedition of the Philadelphia Museum. Pottery of an unknown design and a huge sacrificial altar are among the relics found. This makes a total of nine great mounds of communal dwellings found at Owl, which is in the area covered by the Bandelier national monument.

A 12,000 Horse Power Man

You ask, "What has this to do with me as a buyer of tires?" Just this—by such savings at the Firestone factory we cut down the cost of tire mileage for you. Instead of paying 30 cents or more per ton for feeding coal, we install equipment that feeds for 4 cents a ton. One man feeds hundreds of tons a day that develop 12,000 horsepower.

Firestone Tire and Rubber Company

"America's Largest Exclusive Tire and Rim Makers"

Bedford Ave. & Stirling Place 1871-75 Broadway, N. Y. 84 Bank Street Newark, N. J.

Home Office and Factory: Akron, Ohio—Branches and Dealers Everywhere

Makers of First Truck Tires—Leaders Then and Leaders Now—in Quality and Volume

It is equipment and efficiency of this kind throughout the Firestone factory and branches that give you exclusive quality at ordinary price in Firestone Tires. One 12,000 horsepower turbine instead of a battery of small ones; buying from plantation and shipping direct; equipment for calendaring and cutting 84-inch fabric instead of the narrower widths; scientific distribution through branches by carload and trainload. These are some of the ways Firestone takes the cost out of overhead and puts the quality in the Tire. You profit through more quality—more mileage for less money.